

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

is negatived by the observation of URSPRUNG³⁵ that the pith of such plants as Sambucus and Tectona increases considerably in diameter after the wood cylinder is formed. This can be brought about only by expansion and division of the elements of the wood. The author holds that vessels can increase in diameter after they have lost their living contents.—M. A. CHRYSLER.

Waterbloom.—Möbius³⁶ reports that for several years a waterbloom has appeared each summer in the botanical garden in Frankfurt, and that it is regularly composed of three species of Cyanophyceae: *Oscillatoria Agardhii* Gomont, *Anabaena flos-aquae* Bréb., and *Clathrocystis aeruginosa* Henfrey. The appearance of Oscillatoria in the association has not been noted hitherto. An abnormal form of *Cladophora crispata* (Roth.) Kütz. is also described.—Charles J. Chamberlain.

Abnormal mosses.—Two interesting abnormalities are described by Györfffy,³⁷ collected in the High Tatra. A specimen of *Plagiobryum demissum* Lindb. shows the seta forking at the apex and carrying two perfect capsules; and one of *Polytrichum alpinum* L. has two setae, each carrying a normal capsule, both covered by a single calyptra. Bruch records a like case in *P. juniperinum*. Obviously these forms have arisen from a single egg.—C. R. B.

Respiration.—Kostytschew declares that in the aerobic respiration of the leaves of seed plants which contain mannit, hydrogen is produced; but in anaerobic respiration, even when very vigorous, not a trace is set free.³⁸ The experiments were designed to test the results of Muntz (1876) and DeLuca (1878), which antedated bacteriological knowledge, that H is produced by mannitiferous fungi and seed plants in anaerobic respiration.—C. R. B.

Anatomy of Urticaceae.—Renner³⁹ has published a detailed account of the anatomy of Artocarpeae and Conocephaleae, paying special attention to Ficus. A systematic presentation of the tribes follows, the anatomical structure being used as a basis of discussion.—I. M. C.

³⁵ Ursprung, A., Ueber die Dauer des primaren Dichenwachstums. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 24:480–497. 1906.

³⁶ Möbius, M., Algologische Beobachtungen über eine Wasserblüthe und eine Cladophora. Hedwigia 46:279–287. 1907.

³⁷ GYÖRFFY, I., Bryologische Beiträge zur Flora der Hohen Tatra. IV. Hedwigia 46:262. 1907.

³⁸ Kostytschew, S., Zur Frage über die Wasserstoffausscheidung bei der Atmung der Samenpflanzen. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. 24:436–441. 1906.

³⁹ RENNER, Otto, Beiträge zur Anatomie und Systematik der Artocarpen und Conocephaleen, insbesondere der Gattung Ficus. Bot. Jarb. 39:319-448. 1907.